

THEATRES.

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The following are the proposed sailings of this company's steamers:

Special DIRECT voyage to Europe in 15 days of

R.M.S. NILE

Capt. J. Douglas Spooner

On or about the

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Without calling at any Brazilian Port.

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for Brazilian Ports, Southampton and Antwerp.

To be followed by

MACDALENA

Capt. James Pope

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April 30th

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For Liverpool direct.

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To load in Buenos Aires docks

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Sole shippers of Cory's Merthyr, smoke-

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WITHOUT CALLING AT BRAZIL

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Jewellery executed in any design.

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Offers for sale full supplies of Ar-

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Engines, complete sets of drilling tools

for 8 and 4 inch holes, bits of extra qua-

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spears, full set of rig-irons for 3,000 foot

walking beam drilling machine, extra-

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Calle PIEDAD 383, Buenos Aires:

are now prepared to buy novillos and ca-

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NOVILLOS, of 600 kilos and upwards

(according to quality) \$80

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Payment made by cash on delivery.

They will also ship LIVE STOCK for

account of the Estancieros, advancing 75

for the time only) out of sight if not out of mind. One hundred thousand victims (such is the number at which they are placed by Dr. Lepsius, one of the latest inquirers whose works are before the world, and who adds to other recommendations that of being a German) have sat for the time forlornly. We wait in painful uncertainty until hunger shall return; and in the meantime even a milder phase of Turkish horrors absorbs the mind, and rouses the alarms of Europe.

Of the remaining fractions of European Turkey, the island of Crete has long been one of the least patient under the yoke. It was here, I think, that in one of that series of rebellions which have lately been placed before the public eye through a letter by M. Gennadios, either two or three hundred Cretans, together with their bishop, driven by the last extremities of war to inclose themselves in a tower, chose rather to meet a common and universal death by causing it to explode, rather than to encounter the horrors by which, according to Turkish usage, conquered enemies too commonly have been treated. Into one more of these struggles the gallant islanders have now entered.

We have perhaps advanced in this discussion beyond the stage at which it would have been necessary to enter largely upon the particulars of the Cretan case, which have been stated with great force in the letter addressed by M. Gennadios to the *Times*, published in that newspaper on the 15th of last February, and still remaining, so far as I know, without a reply. But it may be well to point out that the lawlessness of the Cretan case is manifested by the long series of rebellions in which the islanders, though single-handed, engaged themselves, against the whole strength of the Ottoman Empire, in a struggle of life and death for deliverance. M. Gennadios enumerates the revolts of 1831, 1841, 1853, 1866-8, 1877-8, 1889, and finally 1896; these figures carry with them their own demonstrative efficiency. It is not in human nature, except under circumstances of grinding and destructive oppression, to renew a struggle so unequal. The details of that oppression, and of the perfidy with which that oppression was maintained, are not the province of the Cretans were neutralised and undermined, and of the truly Turkish manoeuvre by which a Mahometan minority was set on from Constantinople to carry on an armed resistance to measures of concession, must be sought in their proper place, the histories of the time. This simple aggregate of the facts, presented in outline, once for all convicts the Central Power, and shows that it has no title to retain its sanguinary and ineffectual dominion.

It is needless to go further. We are really dealing with a *res judicata*. For, though not of their own free will, the six Powers have taken into their own hands the pacification of the island, and the determination of its future.

But we must not suppose that we owe the intervention to a recrudescence of spirit and courage in counsels that had hitherto resulted in a concert of miserable petteyness. A new actor, governed by a new temper, has appeared upon the stage. Not one equipped with powerful fleets, large armies, and boundless treasures supplied by uncounted millions. A petty Power, hardly counting in the list of European States, suddenly takes its place in the midway of the conflict between Turkey and its Cretan insurgents. But it was a Power representing the race that had fought the battles of Thermopylae and Salamis, and had hurled back the hordes of Asia from European shores. In the heroic age of Greece, as Homer tells us, there was a champion, who was small of stature, but full of light. He had in a little body a great soul, and he seems to have been reproduced in the present and marvellously gallant actor of Greece. It is sad to reflect that we have also before us the reverse of the picture in the six Powers, who offer to the world the most conspicuous example of the reverse, and present to us a huge body, animated, or rather tenanted, by a feeble heart.

We have then before us, it is literally true, a David facing six Goliaths. Nor is he so easily disposed of as might have been anticipated. The six Powers, who seem to understand it, that there is life in the Cretan matter; that this life has been infused into it exclusively by Grecian action; and that if, under the merciful providence of God, and by paths which it is hard as yet to trace, the island is to find her liberation, that inestimable boon will be owing, not to any of the great Governments of Europe, for they are paralysed by dissensions, and to any of the great peoples of Europe, for the door is shut in their faces by "the Concert of Europe"; but to the small and physically insignificant race known as the Greeks. Whatever good shall be permitted to emerge from the existing chaos will lie to their credit, and to theirs alone.

It is to be wondered at that Greece should have endeavoured to give aid to the Cretans? Or often as they rise in rebellion, and as their efforts, due to Turkish blindness and bad faith, are encountered by lawless cruelty, they fly in crowds to Greece, which is their only refuge, and that poor country has to stand, and stand alone, between them and starvation. As to their Turkish masters, it is not to be expected that they should find any cause for uneasiness in such a state of things. For ever since that evil day, the darkest, perhaps, in the whole known history of humanity, when their star, reeking with gore, rose above the horizon, has it not been their policy and constant aim to depopulate the regions which they ruled?

The title of Turkey *"de jure"* is in truth given up on all hands. In the meagre catalogue of the things which the six united Powers have done, there is at least included, that they have taken out of the hands of the Sultan the care and administration of the island. If Turkey has the proper rights of a governing Power, every act they have done and are doing, and their presence in Cana itself, is a gross breach of international law. It is the violence, cruelty and perfidy of the Ottoman rule which alone gives them any title to interfere. The intention which has been announced on their behalf, an announcement incredible but true, was that, when the Greek forces should have left the island, the Turkish soldiery, the proved butchers of Armenia—the same body, and, very probably, the same corps and persons—were to remain as guardians of order in the island. But the six Powers have no more right than I have either to confer or to limit this commission, unless the Sultan, by his misconduct, has forfeited his right

to rule. Autonomy, too, is announced for Crete, and not by his authority, but by theirs.

Crete being thus derailed in point of lawful sovereignty, does all reasonable care for it fall to the six Powers? Are we really to commence our twentieth century under the shadow of a belief that conventions set up by the policy of the moment are everything, and that community of blood, religion, history, sympathy, and interest are nothing? How stands the case of Crete in relation to Greece? Do what you will by the might of brute power, "a man's a man for a' that," and in respect of everything that makes a man to be a man, every Cretan is a Greek. The Ottoman rule in Crete is a thing of yesterday; but Crete was part of Greece, the Cretan people of the Greek people, at least three thousand years ago, nor have the moral and human ties between them ever been either broken or relaxed. And in the long years and centuries to come, when this had dream of Ottoman dominion shall have passed away from Europe, that union will still subsist, and cannot but prevail as long as the human heart beats in the human bosom.

In the midst of a high and self-sacrificing enthusiasm, the Greek Government and people have shown good sense. In pleading the sense of the people of Crete, not the momentary partial sense, but the which is deliberate and general, the Greeks have placed themselves upon a ground of indestructible strength. They are quite right in declining to stand upon an abstract objection to the suzerainty of Turkey. If it so pleases the Powers, why should not Crete be autonomously united with Greece, and yet not detached in theory from the body of the Ottoman Empire? Such an arrangement would not be without example. Bosnia and Herzegovina are administered by Austria; but I apprehend that they have never been formally severed from the overlordship of the Sultan. Cyprus is similarly administered by Great Britain, and European history is full of cases in which paramount or full sovereignty in one territory has been united with secondary or subordinate lordship in another. I quote the case of Cyprus as a precedent, and I apprehend that so far it is good, while I subjoin the satisfaction I should feel, were it granted me, before the close of my long life, to see the population of that Hellenic island placed by a friendly arrangement in organic union with their brethren of the kingdom and of Crete. But, in thus indicating a possible solution, I claim for it no authority, I exclude no other alternative compatible with the principles which have been established by the situation. These I take to be that, by the testimony alike of living authority and of facts, Turkish rule in Crete exists only as a shadow of the past, and has no place in the future; that there is no organ upon earth (subject to independent provisions on behalf of the minority) so competent or so well entitled to define a prospective position for the people, as that people itself.

Further, it remains to be recognised that, at the present juncture, Greece, whom some seem disposed to treat as a criminal and disturber, has by her bold action conferred a great service upon Europe. She has made it impossible to palter with this question, as we paltered with the blood-stained question of Armenia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy, and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution. I can remember no case in which so small a State has conferred so great a benefit. As to the notion that Greece is to be coerced and punished, I hardly like to sully the page on which I write, by the mention of an alternative so detestable. It would be about as rational to transport the Greek nation (who are in this as one man) to Siberia by what I believe is called an "administrative order." If anyone has such a scheme of policy to propose, I advise his proposing it anywhere rather than in England. Let it be borne in mind that in this unhappy business all along, under cover of "the Concert of Europe," power and speech have been the monopoly of the Governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. Give us, at length, both light and air. The nations of Europe are in very various stages of their training, but I do not believe there is a European people whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed. Certainly it would not be the French, who so largely contributed to the foundation of the kingdom, nor the Italians, still so mindful of what they and their fathers have undergone; and least of all will any of the English, to whom the air of freedom is the very breath of their nostrils, who have already shown in every way open to them how they are minded, and who, were the road now laid open to them by a dissolution of Parliament, would show it by returning a Parliament which upon that question would speak with unanimity.

Waiving any further trespass on your time by a repetition of apologies, I remain, my dear Duke,

Sincerely yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Chatham, Thorne,
Canterbury,
March 13th, 1897.

MONTEVIDEO.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,
Dear Sirs,

Though the true picture of the present political muddle does not seem to be simply a question of Blancos and Colorados contending for power, as time will undoubtedly reveal with the development of coming events, inasmuch that Rio Grande, like Alsace and Lorraine, wishes to be re-incorporated to the mother-country—hence the Blanco army courting the Brazilian frontier—yet, while the grass is growing the horse is starving and business is completely paralyzed, and with the object of curtailing working expenses, the majority of wholesale and retail merchants are dismissing employees. Commercial transactions with the interior are completely suspended, and the whole import market is glutted with foreign merchandise, while everything connected with the progress of the Republic and the welfare of its inhabitants seems quite neglected

by the Government. The greater portion of the commercial part of the city is becoming tenantless, and defunct business houses, for want of customers and "patentes", hang out the usual "so alquila" which has so sarcastically usurped the general business show-card, and the once "Queen City of the Plate" sits now like a disconsolate mother by the sea, either lamenting the loss of so many of her heroic sons in the present brotherly quarrel, or mourning over the iniquities of the others, who so tyrannically reign over us. A spirit of pensive sadness hangs over this once flourishing city, which is now and again awakened by the recollection of her great, enterprising and commercial spirit of the past, which seems to have for ever departed; still there is a spark of hope yet lingering that arises from her rich natural resources and commercial advantages, which are a treasure for the future. A faint idea can be formed of the honesty of the Reds and Whites. The latter during their administration owed no man anything, leaving in the Treasury over \$2,000,000 gold, while the former, in thirty-five years, have involved the country in a debt of over \$169,000,000 gold.

To aggravate still more the present deplorable state of things, "libertinage" reigns almost supreme, inasmuch that the majority of those who are invested with least Government authority have assumed a Governorship of their own, and even youths may be seen in society, and everywhere out of it, armed with a revolver or a dagger, which jeopardizes the lives of all who, unfortunately, may not coincide with their views, or immediately satisfy their unjust demands, which painfully calls to mind the Lewis-Carvalho tragedy at our Central R. Station, and, though the latter has been acquitted "de toda culpa y pena", eye witnesses have proved, and can still prove, that he in cold blood, shot Mr. Lewis, for having refused him a recommendation, after being dismissed from the service. Such is the laxity of justice here, and although one of our principal jurists stands in defence of the criminal, yet all the jurisprudence of the highest courts will never erase the stains of Mr. Lewis's life blood from Uruguayan soil.

Since the above happened, we have young men beaten to death for refusing to shoulder a Mauser, and three others within the last month, in the interior, had their throats cut by a commissary, two of them were brothers; yet no one is allowed to mention these atrocious murders, nor call the perpetrators assassins, less contemplate the treachery with which they are executed; and by way of encouraging repetitions of such cold blooded massacres, a project is on foot to build a larger and a more commodious "penitenciaría", the present being already filled with criminals of the deepest dye, who are allowed to indulge in all in-door amusements for pastime, or as a means of soothing the voice of conscience.

Madam They-Say informs us this morning, that the commander-in-chief of the forces has received irrevocable orders from our Gefé, to "remove" the hero of the Three Trees, at any cost, and thus terminate the present conflict; assuredly, that since theatrical performances have been played out here, nothing has created so much hilarity amongst those who are thoroughly versed with the Blanco programme than the quixotic diplomacy of President Borda's government, and while their now last resource is coming to the front "La Guardia Nacional," which has guaranteed all whom it may concern, a dissolution of parliament, "La Junta Clasificadora" is being formed to measure out justice to the innumerable demands of the old, decrepit, deaf, dumb, lame, and near-sighted, as they claim to be exempted from military service. What a futile expenditure of "papeles sellados y solicitudes," since their Gefé's fiat has gone forth, that they must go, either to shoulder a Mauser or "prestar sus servicios a la Cruz Roja."

Our "Boletín Oficial," formerly so defiant, has become very submissive lately; no one reads it or places any credence in it, for having deviated so much from the path of truth. "Murder will out."

Our weekly satirical *La Mosca*, while flying into Borda's sanctum, conveying Juan Pelotas and Máximo with two faces, and a bag containing \$6,000 gold, was caught, and immediately placed under the usual padlock.

A "Revisor de Patentes" has just informed me that he has "denunciado" a less than two hundred and seventy five dealers without their usual "patentes."

The 6th inst. being the anniversary of the proclamation of peace between Blanco's and Colorados, obtained through the mediation of the Argentine statesman, Villegas in 1872, it was supposed that Tajes's mission, having the same object in view, would have been realized on the above date, but fortunately for the future welfare of the republic, time and military tactics have changed; and the recent Blanco achievements have struck terror into the hearts of the Powers that be.

Yours truly,
Frederic B. Beard.

The 15th of this month being a feast-day, it has been decided to close the subscription for the Christie Testimonial on the 14th, to-morrow.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Buenos Aires,

April 11th.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir,

I see in your issue of this morning, notice of alterations proposed by the Committee of the British Hospital, regarding the medical staff of the same.

The first question which strikes one on reading these is: "Are these proposals to the general interest of the British community?" and again "Is it wise to establish a permanent monopoly in the hands of one official?"

Granted that at the present moment the management is all that could be desired, and everyone acquainted with the hospital for the last few years cannot fail to rejoice in the excellent work done there, yet one cannot guarantee the indefinite continuance of these same conditions; and, in framing rules of this sort, it seems very desirable that they should be in such a form as to be permanently applicable. We all know how much easier it is to make rules than to alter them.

If the proposed alterations are carried into effect, it will mean that the only "staff" of the Hospital will be put into the hands of one doctor, to the absolute exclusion of all others. Suppose, Sir, that I am seized by some illness that renders hospital treatment advisable, I have no option but to put myself in the hands of the doctor selected by the Committee. I can no longer have the services of my own doctor who has attended me on and off for any length of time. No doubt the Committee think that they make the best appointment possible, and I quite grant that they have probably done so, but that does not alter the fact that I must either forgo the benefits of Hospital nursing, or must leave a doctor whom I know and in whom I have confidence and put myself in the hands of a man chosen for me by the Committee. Everyone knows those expressive lines:

"I do not like your Doctor Fall,
The reason why, I wish I knew full well
But only this I know full well
I do not like your Doctor Fall."

Suppose that the Committee appoint Dr. Fell as sole Medico to the Hospital; what am I to do?

This monopoly does not exist in Hospitals at home or in our colonies, and I feel to understand the necessity for establishing it here.

In writing you this I am merely anxious to ventilate the subject, which is undoubtedly of importance to the British public here, and hope that the proposed alterations will not be carried without due consideration and discussion.

Trusting that you will be able to find room for this in your next issue, I enclose my card and beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

Festina Lenie.

THE TEUTONIA.

The blow-out at the Teutonia Club-house in the Tigre on Sunday was a grand success, over 200 people present, splendid weather, Plockwick humour and, of course, not a single flaw in the arrangements. Mr. Messeroff, the President of the Teutonia, made two capital speeches, and champagne flowed like water, the German Secretary of Legation, Baron Von Dem Busche, toasting the Emperor as the greatest sportsman under the azure canopy, and our old friend Don Carlos Algeit congratulating the club on its position and prospects, and its liberality in admitting all nationalities to membership. The lunch on Aguire Island, washed down by the famous Quilmes brew, went off like clock work, as also the sham battle between Greeks and Turks, the ladies' race and a grand polonaise. Mr. Hoppe explained the Hobbelsbank drawn by Mr. Augier, the well known painter and sculptor, and the music was under the able direction of Mr. Hugo Wernicke. Mr. Leitzen, the Captain of the Club, was warmly congratulated on its admirable arrangements. Our German correspondent with his unflinching gallantry toasted the ladies, being followed by Mr. Heinlein who proposed the health of Mr. Wissmann, Manager of the Quilmes Brewery, who had very kindly sent the beer free. Amongst those present were Messrs. R. H. Murray, Capt. Miller, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Danvers and Mr. Mackern, as representatives of the other clubs. The Buenos Aires Rowing Club is now 23 years old, the Tigre Club 9, the Yacht Club 8 and the Teutonia 7, and they have in all over 2000 members, which shows the interest now taken in boating and yachting.

RAILWAY AND OTHER ITEMS.

Mr. J. F. Roberts, manager of the B. Ayres Western Railway, has returned from a visit to the extension works from Trenquehuén to Toay. The branch will be completed about the middle of the year. The telegraph line and the earthworks are finished, and the permanent way is being laid down at the rate of 1400 metres per diem. About nine hundred men are at work.

Government has approved the plans for the intermediate stations on the Neuquen line, as also the sites for them, viz:—
At Kil. 18, 400
" " 48,400
" " 88,000
" " 131,000
" " 172,000 at Rio Colorado.

Government has authorized the Railway Board to order in Europe one cylinder of low and three of high pressure for the locomotives 15 and 17 of the Central North Railway, for \$2,400 gold for all.

Government has approved the contract made by the Engineers' Department with the Central Argentine Railway for the construction and working of a branch from Pergamino to Melincue.

Government has authorized the Post Master General to open to public service the new telegraphic office, at San Miguel to Rojas, B. A. province.

Government has approved the plans of the Bahía Blanca and North Western Railway for the erection of Locomotive Sheds at General Acha.

A patent of invention has been granted for fifteen years to the Newall Sheep Shears Company, Limited, for an improvement in shearing machines.

THEATRES AND AMUSEMENTS.

The 129th concert of the Deutsche Sing-Akademie, which took place last night in the Operai Italiani was one of the most successful ever given by the Society, not only from the excellence of the choir, but also by reason of the voices of the soloists. Such a quartet as Frau Elsa Lindheimer, Frau Clara Hauser, and Herren Christoph Lindheimer and F. Schülke has rarely been heard at any amateur concert, and the large audience, that completely filled the hall, had a most exceptionally enjoyable evening. Frau Hauser was one of the great successes of the evening and in the solos "Gern Grüssen wir", "Verlassener Jüngling" and "Noch nicht" was beyond praise. Frau Lindheimer was most severely taxed as a very large portion of the music fell to her share, but she passed through the trying ordeal most successfully, one of her best numbers being "Schlaf und Ruhe" in which she was splendidly accompanied by the chorus and greatly applauded. Herr Schülke made a most successful first appearance at these concerts. He possesses a bass voice of exceptional power and although very little of the music fell to his share, he made the most of it, and in the grand solo *Jetzt!* sang der Abends quite took the audience by storm, by his perfect rendering of the music, showing most completely that not only is his voice of a very pure tone, but that it has also been perfectly trained. Herr Lindheimer, had a large portion of the music to sing and was very successful.

The success of the production of *Paradise* and the Peri is due almost entirely to the untiring efforts of Herr Ludwig Muther, the new conductor of the Society, and last night's concert marks the commencement of a most successful season.

La Bohème was successfully produced at the Odéon on Sunday last. The Opera does not present many opportunities for soloists, but the concerted music was splendidly given, especially the septet at the end of the second act, and the trio at the finish of the third act, both being encored. Mrs. Panizza-Stenoco as Mimì was very good and with Sr. Quiccoli made one of the greatest successes of the night. In the sympathetic duet in the first act, Sr. Campagnoli as Musetta sang beautifully, but was hardly sufficiently comic, and the same must be said of Sr. Arcan-geli as Marcello.

The opera will be repeated to-night and to-morrow.

The "Water Pantomime" will be put on at the San Martín next week, with many novelties in the production. It will, to a great extent, appear as a "Venetian Fête". The parody on the "Ladies' Viennese Orchestra" is crowding the theatre every night.

Sra. Alba had a further opportunity of displaying her exceptional powers as a comedienne in the new piece "Sin Cocinera" produced at the Comedia last night. As a young wife, who can speak five languages, but cannot cook, she kept the audience in roars of laughter, and with Sras. Caba and Carrasco, made the piece a grand success. It will be repeated to-night, and "La Marcha de Cadiz" and "El Talisman de mi Suerte", both excellent pieces, will also be given.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

April 12th.

The following train time-table will be in force for trains between this city and the Port, from the 1st of next month. Departures from La Plata:—6.20 a.m., 7.15 a.m., 8.20 a.m., in combination with the train which will leave Plaza Constitución at 6.15 a.m., 9.45 a.m. in combination with the train from Central at 8 a.m. and 11.20 a.m., in combination with the train which will leave Central at 10 a.m., 12.35 p.m., in combination with the train to leave Constitución at 11 a.m., 1.50 p.m., 2.55, 3.55, 5.05, in combination with the train to leave Central at 3.25, 6.25, in combination with the train to leave Constitución at 4.30 p.m.

Return Trains:—6.45 a.m., 7.45, 8.45, in combination with the trains which will leave for the Buenos Aires Central Station at 9.20 a.m., 10.30 in combination with the train to leave Plaza Constitución at 11 a.m., 11.50 in combination with the train to leave Central at 12.05 p.m., 1.15, 2.20 in combination with the train to leave for Brandzen at 2.45 p.m., 3.25 in combination with the train to leave for Constitución at 4, 4.25 in combination with the train to leave for Central at 5.04, 5.45, 6.55 in combination with the train to leave for Constitución at 7.35 p.m.

Thirty-one individuals were arrested in San Nicolas while gambling.

Governor Udaondo and Ministers were closeted to-day from 8 o'clock until seven in the evening. It was resolved to dismiss Mr. Pedro Quiroga, Commissary Inspector, while refused to resign.

The head-gaoler of Mercedes jail has advised Government that the police force on guard in the prison is completely disorganised and insufficient in number to crush any attempt at mutiny by the convicts. He asks that the force be considerably increased.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The religious calm of Holy Week began to settle over the city yesterday, and the countenances of daily-bread men were suffused with the glowing cast of thought of the four days' rest from Thursday to Sunday. The ladies—May the Lord spare them to us—were, as usual, engaged in an innocent attempt to serve two masters: they crowded both the churches and the shops, and many of them went to shop first. The weather was of the genuine H. W. kind (Holy Week is traditionally fine in this pious country.) Nobody seemed to care much about news, which was rather scarce, but that won't make the newspapers any smaller this morning; we wish it could. The news from Europe was that the Powers are straining heaven and earth to prevent a formal declaration of war between

Greece and Turkey, although every Foreign Office in Europe believes it to be inevitable. The mercurial Paris Bourse lost its head yesterday, and the kinds of securities have not been equalled since the era of the Franco-German war in 1870. In London, Capel Court was also excited; but it was nothing compared with light-headed Paris. An important rumour was afloat in Paris that the Russian Bear and British Lion have agreed as to what they will do in certain eventualities; and the former is also said to have a secret agreement with the German and Austrian Eagles, so his Bruinship is pretty sure of a square meal, no matter how things shape themselves. The German papers are very violent against Greece. All Macedonia has risen. The volunteers have thrashed the Turkish troops again at Mount Olympus, and the Greek flag now waves on the top of that classic mountain.

Dr Carlos Berg, the talented Director of the National Museum, has become a naturalized Argentine citizen.

The gallant General Reynolds has resigned the command of the Artillery Camp at San Luis. He couldn't get on with the Minister of War. General Capdevila's case over again.

The racket given by the Teutonic Club at the Tigre on Sunday, to celebrate its seventh anniversary, was a tip-top one, and was enjoyed by numerous families from the city. The new Club House is really a very handsome building, perfect adapted for its purpose, and was greatly admired by all the guests. The lunch served was a splendid one, and the visitors returned to town in the evening delighted with their day's outing and the hospitality of the Club.

There was little or no news from the tented field in Banda Oriental yesterday. Both sides are now resting on their oars, or rather on their arms. All the hopes of the Red Rose are now centred on General Vasquez, the new Commander in Chief; but the odds are 50 to 1 that Lammas will whip him into his own cocked hat, as he did Villar and Arribio. There is a terrific skeddadle from Paysandu, across the river, and anywhere, anywhere out of the place, as all the men in it have been called under arms within five days. The news last night from Concordia was that there is nothing there, but absurd rumours about the contending forces. Muniz's defeat is confirmed. Santos Arribio has been recalled to Montevideo by Borda. It is expected the patriots will be in Paysandú shortly. Lammas's march on Montevideo is only a feint, to deceive the enemy.

It is now known in Chile that Matta Perez, the murderer of Sara Bell, is serving in the patriot army in Cuba.

Captains Barilari and Correa have tendered the resignation of their commands, the first named was chief of the second Naval Division. If report speaks truly their decision has not been caused by any disagreement with Minister Villanueva; but is rather due to a feeling of disgust that Captain Garcia, the Chief of the Marine Head-quarter-Staff, should have availed himself of his official position to assume command of the approaching naval manoeuvres, though in point of grade they come before their official chief since they have longer been in the same category. Their reasoning, though doubtless very natural, does not quite accord with our preconceived idea of discipline and the Minister's view of their conduct will be looked forward to with interest.

The humble but lucrative pill is just now the cause of trouble to two gentlemen and of grave anxiety to a third, not to their stomachs but to their peace of mind and pocket. Mr. Hezelmann, son of the far-famed pill proprietor, has caused to be arrested Messrs. Texeira and Pacini on the charge of having robbed him of upwards of \$25,000, the value of 1619 dozens of boxes. His suspicions were roused by finding that Texeira, a Brazilian and his future agent in Rio, was selling his taste property at ten dollars the dozen instead of \$20 their ordinary price. Just fancy how many cruel stomach-aches might be relieved by 1619 dozens of boxes—multiply by 12 and then, say, by 24 and find out how many delicious morsels are involved in the alleged fraud!

The Hon. Sec. of the B. A. C. C. has asked us to make it known that he has received a telegram from the Montevideo C. C. stating inability to raise a team to come up here to play the B. A. C. C. and Hurlingham Club on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, as arranged; therefore, both these matches are scratched.

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APENTA

The separation of ex-President Cleveland and his wife has created a painful sensation in the United States. We find the following particulars in a late London exchange:—"A Dalziel telegram from New York contains the following remarkable story:—"It is stated with the utmost confidence that President Cleveland and his wife have amicably arranged to separate when the Presidential term expires next week. The house at Princeton, New Jersey, to superintend the arrangement of which Mrs. Cleveland and her daughters went the other day, was bought with Mrs. Cleveland's personal money. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland go through direct from Washington immediately after Mr. McKinley has been installed as President in the Capitol and taken possession of the White House. Then Mr. Cleveland will start on a trip, ostensibly to recuperate his health, going to Cuba with his friend Mr. E. C. Benedict, the well-known banker of New York and Boston, in the latter's yacht *Geida*. Later Mr. Cleveland will proceed to Europe. It is asserted that Mr. Cleveland will never live with his wife again. They lived apart in the White House during the whole of last year. In fact, they decided to separate in 1895, but were persuaded by mutual friends to avoid the public "escandalo" until the close of the Presidential term, owing to the terrible scandal which would ensue. At that time Mrs. Cleveland declared that the President had struck her, knocked her down, and acted arrogantly towards her."

Oh, the Japs of all the other nations, are the first to "see" great Britain in battle ship construction, and not only this, but they have actually "gone her one better." The first of a new lot of Japanese battle-ships, longer, broader and heavier than the ships of the Majestic class, and with a more powerful battery than they carry, has been contracted for in England.

Our distinguished visitor General Tajes never before in his life had the pleasure of getting outside such an "opiparo" lunch as that given to him on Sunday by the genial and hospitable ex-Minister of the Interior, Dr. Eduardo Costa, in his delightful Tusculum at San Isidro. It wasn't a "political lunch" as some colleagues said, but there were some personages, including the venerable General Mitre, present. Not a word of politics was spoken, as all the distinguished guests felt that it would be a mistake, if not a downright crime (that cynic Talleyrand considered the former to be far worse than the latter) to destroy the taste of the delicious viands on the table by introducing such a sour topic.

The appalling number of bloody crimes committed in this city on Sunday (Palm Sunday) to boot fairly frightened the whole population yesterday. It was a veritable tidal wave of blood, mingled with burglaries, thefts, swindles and all kinds of minor sins. No less than four murders were committed during the day, and there were half a dozen stabbing cases. Most of these crimes were committed in the Boca and other southern parts of the city, and were the result of drunken brawls. As for the burglaries and thefts, they were innumerable, and none of the perpetrators were caught. The police say it was the worst Palm Sunday on record.

Since the explosion on Thursday it is curious to remark the nervousness of the citizens when passing carts that are loading or unloading at the doors of the shops, stores and almshouses. Ladies are, of course, specially timorous, and often can be seen to turn back when they see a cart half a square off. Even male pedestrians now dart past loading or unloading carts with a rush that plainly shows they are not fully prepared to die without a second's warning. Few of us are. It is rather an uncomfortable state of mind for a whole population of 700,000 souls to be placed in by the criminal neglect of the authorities.

Official records prove that, in spite of all modern attacks upon the ancient custom of marrying and giving in marriage, the people of England and Wales are marrying at the rate of one thousand two hundred and fifty a day. Allowing twelve hours a day for the performance, the result is, not omitting Sundays, nearly one marriage a minute. Comparing marriage with population, the rate for last year was fifteen persons married per thousand. Looking back over the records for the last twenty-five years, it is seen that the year 1873 showed the highest marriage rate (17.6), the same year being also remarkable for the highest degree of commercial activity, the total exports and imports for 1873 being worth £21 4s 2d per head of population. The least matrimonial year of the twenty-five was 1885, when only 14.2 persons married per thousand, and then the value of the total exports and imports was only £17 0s 10d per head of population. The highest marriage rate is in London, where 17.3 per thousand marry, and the lowest Hertfordshire, with 11. By far the most popular quarter of the year in which to marry is that ending December.

New "fads" are springing up every day in society in England and the United States, what do you think is the latest, ladies, amongst your fair sex? Nothing less than collecting the following queer things: Poker chips, pens of famous writers, champagne corks, burnt matches, fans, pipes and old hats! "What next?" asks an exchange. "Carving knives and cab wheels!"

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Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
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Buenos Aires, Marzo 20, de 1897.

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MAR DEL PLATA.

Se avisa al público que el Miércoles 14 de Abril se correrá en parte para Mar del Plata del tren nocturno que sale de Plaza Constitución a las 8 p.m. como especial, saliendo de Constitución a las 9.45 p.m. llegando a Mar del Plata a las 3 a.m. En las Estaciones donde el tren ordinario tiene parada facultativa, parará para tomar pasajeros con cama para Estaciones desde Las Armas hasta Mar del Plata.

F. W. BARROW, Gerente.

Plaza Constitución,

Abril 5 de 1897.

422 a8-15

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Se avisa al público que se expendrán boletos especiales, con cama, de Plaza Constitución a Tandil y vuelta los días Miércoles, Jueves, Viernes y Sábado de la Semana Santa, a razón de \$5 pesos cada uno, siendo válidos para el regreso hasta el 22 de Abril inclusive.

Estos boletos también se podrán obtener en Oficina de informes (Calle Piedad).

F. W. BARROW, Gerente.

Plaza Constitución,

Abril 5 de 1897.

423 a15

Buenos Aires Lawn Tennis Club.

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Entries will be received by the Honorary Secretary at Calle 25 de Mayo 180, Buenos Aires, up to noon of Monday 10th May.

H. H. WOODGATE, Hon. Sec.

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THE PAPERMAKERS', PRINTERS', STATIONERS', PHOTOGRAPHERS', FOREIGN AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

JUNE 23rd to 30th, 1897.

THE HARDWARE, MACHINERY, INVENTIONS, ELECTRICAL, CHINA, GLASS AND POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

AUGUST 2nd to 9th, 1897.

THE CONFECTIONERS', BAKERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' 5th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

will be held from

SEPTEMBER 16th to 23rd, 1897.

THE GROCERY, PROVISION, OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE AND ALLIED TRADERS' 2nd ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET

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SEPTEMBER 30th to OCTOBER 7th, 1897.

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EL LUNES 12 DE ABRIL y dias siguientes de las Novedades de Otoño ó Invierno

Surtidos enteramente nuevos en los departamentos de Sedas, Terciopelos, Felpa, Encajes, Tules, Géneros para vestidos (100,000 piezas), Bonetería, Artículos de punto, Guantes, Calzados, Merceditas, Bieles—Confecciones de Piel, Garniciones de Piel, Mantos, Boas, Collets y Elegantes de Piel especiales y exclusivas a la casa—Camas, Frazados, Colchas, Mantas de viaje, Colchoncillos, Tapa-letas—Ropa Blanca fina, Ajuar para Novias—Perfumería fina (especial)—Artículos de Mante, etc., etc.

Avenida de Mayo, Calle Peru Calle Victoria—A LA CIUDAD DE LONDRES

We have had the pleasure of editorially embracing Mr. Hamilton Dunlop, just over from the Mount, bringing the latest news. He was present at the arrival of the gallant Colonel Flores with the remainder of his brave 22 Cazadores. From the excitement and cheering at the mole Mr. Dunlop thought it was the Duke of Wellington returning from Waterloo, but when he saw the wounded warriors limping along, some of whom were tricked down little cheeks, and a Scotch mist obscured his vision. Mr. D. reports everything deathly quiet in the Mount, and predicts an unusually large crop of hay as likely to be gathered in the streets of the modern Pompeii.

Mr. Oliver C. James, of Caracará, was welcomed to-day on his arrival from Santa Fé province. On his arrival he found that his agency had been blown into the air, as Messrs. Lopez represented him in this market, in the Calle 25 de Mayo, where the recent explosion took place.

"Tristeza" has attacked cattle in Paraná by the hundred. Many veterinary surgeons have been summoned by farmers and cattle breeders to see what can be done to put a stop to the epidemic.

The Provincial Government has had to pay rather heavily for the use of land comprising Las Conchas encampment. Messrs. Nuñez, Lencina, Gorosito and Alvarez, the proprietors of this camp, have been paid close on \$9,000 for the leasing of it during the two months of the mobilization. These gentlemen will moreover receive so much money for each tree and shrub on their property that it is cut down for firewood.

Heavy rain is reported to have fallen last week in Gualaquay, Rocamora, Gualaquay and La Paz.

Of course the great topic of conversation in the hall to-day was the Catalinas business, and the sentence of the Supreme Court, which although, if not entirely in favor of the Company, is still enough so to warrant the directors of the Company in expecting that it will help considerably towards an arrangement with the Debenture Holders. We cannot vouch for the fact, but it is said in good, safe quarters, that the creditors will, in view of the decision, most probably accept the modification made by the Board in the original proposal. The fall in the stock caused much surprise, as anyway the decision of the judges is looked at, it cannot be considered unfavourable; but it leaked out subsequently that a large block of shares had been thrown purposely on the market to provoke a fall, which news considerably affected the market, and explains the collapse. We may add that in the hall the general impression is that the shares must soon show a very distinct appreciation, as strong purchasers have determined to hold.

The sentence of the Court with all its "and considering" is so long that we confine ourselves to giving the ruling only, which runs as follows:

1st.—That the concession granted to the Catalinas Moles and Deposits Co. by decree of July 21, 1875, and approved by law of 12th October 1877, has always held and still holds good.

2nd.—That the concession in its last article does not comprise a pro-rata right to cargo in competition with the fiscal deposits in existence or such as may afterwards be built on the port lands, in which respect the Government's action is quite free and unrestricted.

3rd.—That with regard to the other deposits of the capital the Catalinas Company has a right to pro-rata distribution in the proportion and conditions established in Art. 1st of the concession.

4th.—That the Catalinas Company has a right to indemnity for having been deprived of the pro-rata distribution therein specified.

Drs. Bunge and Bozan in minority upheld the decision of the lower court, which absolved the Government of all claims.

Now it will be seen at a glance from the above that the Company is completely debarré from hoping to compel the Government to send ships to its deposit, so long as there are fiscal deposits available. Only in the case of the Government deposits being replete have the Company any right to employment, but Mr. Seeber, the Chairman, holds, and the market with him, that though the Government may keep on for the present monopolizing the business, the trade of the country is growing so fast that efforts will not only swamp all efforts of the Government to control it alone but even tackle private enterprise to the utmost. Mr. Seeber says that in 1891 the profits of the company were only \$85,000, whilst in 1892 they were \$1,500,000 simply accruing from excess of cargo which the fiscal deposits were unable to provide for.

These figures are eloquent. They show really the pith of the business and raise the question, which is not so many acres of land, and so much building, warring, but the handling of an enormous surplus trade, which must grow as the country grows. The English creditors are wide-awake enough to see that, and hence instead of forcing a liquidation to realize their capital, they are desirous of helping the enterprise along in the conviction that the concession properly administered is worth more than all the land and deposits put together. As for the indemnity, it is only a paltry \$60,000 or so, about enough to pay the lawyers' fees, and nothing to talk of for a dividend.

It is indeed a very strange, curious market altogether, and a wonderful country truly. A month ago nobody would look at the Catalinas shares, for the very sufficient and able reason that they were actually valueless intrinsically, that is to say, a liquidation would have been nothing for the shareholders. But first the conditions came along with a re-construction proposal, which affords a glimpse of favourable prospects, and now the lawsuit is ended, which puts everything on such an altered footing that the shares are being taken up not to sell but to keep. Of course there is nothing very rosy about the boom at present, but there is distinct improvement, which is something. But it is not the courts, nor the deposits that the shareholders have to look forward to; it is the country, and its growth of trade. If this falls then the corn in Egypt and balm in Gilead would be a cypherable quantity.

Another very shaky concern that is said to be in a fair way of extricating itself from embarrassing check-by-jowl on bankruptcy is the Dock and according to a statement published to active manager Mr. Maximo Garay has at last straightened out a very rumpled business with the result that the shareholders save 600,000 metres of land from the wreck, which lands it is said, should be worth

"when the works are completed" \$3 a metre. Now the capital is represented as follows:

37255 shares	=	3,725,500
7207 certificates 40%	=	288,280
80187 " 50%	=	1,503,850
		5,528,130

Thus calculating the land to be worth \$1,800,000 the shareholders save 33% which is exactly about 33% more than any of them ever had any hope of seeing. A wonderful country! The dead come to life again.

Here's the way a friend, *The Journal of Finance*, talks about us:—"Financial corruption, revolution, insurrection and default go to make up the elements of the South American market for the past seven days." Genial candour, eh! From the judgment of our friends, "libera nos Domini." We may suppose the upheaval to refer to our neighbours, but the financial backsliding and rottenness are not so easily disposed of, since in a further column *The Journal* says that whilst Argentina is commercially strong and prosperous, there seems to be no one able to finance the country properly. It is quite possible too that later on when our journalistic friend sees the agony column, it may not be quite so positive in its estimate of the strength and prosperity of commerce; and then—what remains? A sorry picture truly. And this from a friend. What might it not have been, if from a Philistine. The world wags and the country jogs, and it is refreshing if not flattering to feel the sting of the "friendly" lash at times.

We see in a late exchange that with reference to the proposal of the Buenos Ayres Provincial Government for the issue of \$35,000,000 national 4% gold bonds in exchange for the provincial external loans and arrears of interest outstanding, the Council of Foreign Bondholders have heard by cable from Messrs. O. Bemberg and Company, the Agents of the bondholders of the B. Ayres provincial loan of 1883, that the Provincial Chambers have voted the necessary credit for the payment of interest at 4% for a period of six months on the above-named amount. Messrs. Bemberg add that the proposal will be considered by the National Congress when it reassembles in May next.

It seems that the Agricultural Relief is not altogether what it should be, that is to say those who have suffered most have not been treated best, for one reason, perhaps, that the Banco de la Nación has been reluctant to discounting "dead-brokers," whilst as regards the distribution of seeds, the supply is very far short of the requirement. Complaint of course is general—that some districts have been particularly favored and some people treated better than others. It is rather a difficult thing to handle, however, and the shortcoming is rather attributable to the deficiency of means than to bad administration.

Messrs. Bossio Polar and Co. have established a new tannery in La Plata on two squares of land, the capital of the firm being \$100,000. The object in view is tanning by electricity, the style and title Rapid Tanning Co., La Plata, and the partners Italian, Falgar Tanning, Italia, Juan Billelidi and Dr. Carlos No. Mr. Bossio Polar will be technical director. Shortly, we understand, the company will send the National Products Museum samples of hides tanned on the new system, which will show its great superiority over old methods.

Messrs. Rocca Terranova and Co. have rented for five years the estancia La Colonia (Chica) in Catulatas at the rate of \$6% gold per square per year; the land measures 1800 squares.

The firm of Salazar Lendersdorf and Co., proprietors of La Reduccion sugar factory in Tucuman, have solicited the courts to be declared bankrupt.

Don Pablo Spinola, of the well known foundry firm of Spinola and Nocetti, was welcomed to-day. He arrived back in the Victoria after a year's trip in Europe, principally taken up with business arrangements.

The advice from New York report very favourable prospects for the harvest. The discussion on the Dingley tariff bill in the Senate goes briskly on, and it is hinted that, as regards sugar, the upshot will be the rejection of the Dingley provisions in favor of reciprocity. Touching wool, the bent of the Senate is rather to increase than decrease the tax, though this makes little difference here, as when it comes to hanging, it is simply a matter of choice, whether it be a rung higher or a rung lower.

The Board of the Entre Rios Railway Company do not conceal their disappointment with the results of the half-year's operations. The receipts were slightly better, but the expenses were higher, and the result is a loss of \$2,249 against \$376. Taking into account the interest to 31st December on Argentine funding bonds (\$24,000) and the balance from 1895-96 (\$2624), there is a balance of \$2,425 to be carried forward. Although the expenses appear in sterling to have increased, as a matter of fact there was an actual saving in currency of \$42,345. The general poor result of the six months was due to the devastation of the Province of Entre Rios by locusts, which destroyed 90 per cent of the crops. The directors, however, point out that the causes which affected the receipts are not permanent, and there is no cause for losing confidence in the recovery of the country.

The business in gold at the second hour was a mere bagatelle as regards quantity, but rates were significantly higher, which was attributed to rumours of cables from Europe reporting the Oriental Question drawing to a crisis. At all events, the market was in the hands of the bulls, the bears waiting over on tomorrow to see how things are shaping. The price advanced to 295 1/4, and after the hour there were no sellers under 296. In stocks, Catalinas ruled again the roost, the price standing up to 8.40. There was no interest for anything else.

The following is a summary of the business effected in stocks and shares at the second ring:—

\$ 81,000 April 18th at 295-295.50-295.80

\$ 105,000 April 30th at 296.50-296.26

\$ 112,000 April 15th at 295-295.50-30.60

\$ 20,500-296-296.20-296-295-50

\$ 69,000 May 31st at 298.50-299

\$ 367,000

Provincial Hypothecary Cedulas—

April 13. 8% 52,500 at 17-30-30.

New Italian Bank—
April 13. 50 at 78.00.
Internal Bonds 1892—
April 13. 1,000 at 78-50.
Catalinas Moles—
April 13. 1,800 at 8.20-10-20-30-20
April 14. 600 at 8.20-30.
April 30. 1,100 at 8.50-60.

BANKING EXCHANGE RATES

AT 90 DAYS AT SIGHT

GOLD PAPER GOLD PAPER

LONDON

England... 47.84 16.18 47.14 15.1516

France... 5.00 1.68 4.85 1.67

Italy... 5.25 1.77 5.21 1.75

Spain... 6.85 2.15 6.27 2.12

Germany... 4.65 1.37 4.00 1.35

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ANGELICAN CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS,
Quilmes.
The Annual Vestry Meeting will be held at the English School, Calle Almirante Brown, Quilmes, on Tuesday, 20th April, at 8.30 p.m.—Vere Caldwell, George R. Davenport, Churchwardens. 202 5 20

FREES.—We will send illustrated catalogues of furniture or iron beds. Dining-room sets of 8 pieces from \$125, bed room sets of 10 pieces from \$150, iron beds with elastic mattresses from \$16. Only assortment in Buenos Ayres. Baratti Bros., Cangallo 690. 98 a6 m6

CARRIAGES. All kinds of carriages built to order for city and country use. Dog-carts in construction. Repairs neatly and quickly executed. Only the best materials from Paris and London used in the construction, prices moderate. Pedro Gatti and Co., Coach Builders, Calle Paso 675, Buenos Aires. 851 a7 m7

WEDDING PRESENTS at wholesale prices.—Mr. H. J. Osborne, who is relinquishing the fancy trade, will sell retail at wholesale prices his samples and stock of choice fancy articles. H. J. Osborne, manufacturer's agent, Piedad 559 (antes 408 8 15)

THE "Internacional" Home for Young Women and Y.W.C.A. 1238 Victoria, receives governesses and servants as residents, or by the day. Terms from \$1.20 a day inclusive. The Registry is free for servants, and is open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 6 p.m. Special terms for daily governesses requiring meals only. 553 f16 a28

AGUA BLANCA CASANOVAS.—Invaluable for beautifying and softening the skin, eliminating freckles, stains, pimples, etc., from the face. Certified and distinguished from the others. Dr. Angel J. Villa, Enrique Bazarra, Pedro Carrasco, F. D. Agostino, E. Luque, Faustino Tronzo, Luis Elia, Guirre and Alberto Castañón, P. 132 5250, guirre and Alberto Castañón, Comercio 1441. Ciudad de Londres, and at the drugists Demarchi and Parodi, Calle Defensa; Del Pueblo, Calle Rivadavia; Drogueria Alemana, Calle Piedras; Botica Central, Calle y Esmeralda; Krause, Santa Fé y gello y Esmeralda; Krause, Santa Fé y gello y Esmeralda, Piedad, 756, etc. 204 5 16

THE ALBION BAZAAR.—Wedding presents useful and ornamental, electro-plate, opera glasses, flower vases, ornaments, diamond, tea, coffee and fruit sets, etc., etc. F. W. Perkins, 475 Florida. 515 10 13

ENTRE LOMAS Y BANFIELD.—Se vende una cuadra de terreno abundante, con tejido, a una cuadra de la vía. Tiene cuatro piezas, etc. Para tratar en Lomas, Calle Laprida 326. 511 a10 13

SOCIEDAD ANÓNIMA MINAS DE ORO DE RIO CORINTO.—Se cita a los accionistas a la asamblea general ordinaria para el Lunes 26 del corriente, a las 2 p.m. en Calle Piedad 441, escritorio 48. Orden del día. Balance de los libros, informe del director y síndico. Elección de directores y síndico. Se recuerda a los accionistas lo prescrito en el artículo 18 de los estatutos referente al previo depósito de las acciones. 507 10 13

FINE English Lever watch, keyless, nearly new, cost \$25, price \$200. English watch, with or without hammer, revolvers Colt and Scott, Australian saddle, lady's saddle, bridles, Gladstone bags, cabin trunks, deck chairs, box sextant. All A. 1. R. 358 Cangallo. 308 10 13

FOR SALE.—Sets of Compound Marine Engines, with or without boilers, 8 and 10 horsepower, complete. Apply Geo. S. Parfitt, Stearn and Nayth Lauch Builders, Tigre. 510 10 19

ROSARIO DE SANTA FE.—To be sold or to let for a term of years as a going concern, one of the best known hotels in Rosario, as the proprietors wish to retire from business. For further particulars apply in first instance to A. J. A. Paraguay 855, Rosario. 451 a10 m10

LADIES shouldn't lose time in calling at Auld & Co.'s New Trench, 160 Para 163, to inspect their new fall and winter goods. Everything is of the very latest style and imported direct from the manufacturer. Call and compare goods and prices at the Trench, 160 Para 163, between Alameda and Victoria. 605 10 13

HUMBER BICYCLE in good condition to be sold, with all its accessories. Can be seen after 2 p.m., Estados Unidos 553. 468 10 13

DO YOU want something to read. If so, try Rider Haggard's last book, "The Wizard." The Wizard himself is the most human wizard that Mr. Haggard has ever drawn, and the strength of the book lies with the fact that a human being, through it, is in harmony with the more savage music of this mysterious people. We sell this book in a cheap edition. The English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. 506 10 19

PROPIEDADES urbanas y rurales se compran. Ocurran G. de Boismont y Cia. Avenida de Mayo 583. 574 m19 xp

THE best chance for ladies and children who wish to work by which to pass the leisure time, or if need be, earn a living, is to join the classes for artistic embroidery, commencing on the 15th of April. For particulars apply to The Artistic Embroidery, 916, where a selection of fine works are always on hand. 85 24

TRIMMED HATS and bonnets from \$12 to \$150; untrimmed plush and felt hats. G. Guerrero, Artes 178. 388 8 15

BOOTS.—H. Carr has just received a large and varied consignment of black and brown boots for present and coming season. Also riding boots.—119 San Martín (antes 1093). 344 a7 m7

E. SALVI, Surgical Instrument maker, electrical apparatus maker. Purveyor to the British Hospital. Any kind of work done in this branch of business.—Orgaz 1093. 672 a15 xp

GOBIERNO Nacional y Provincial. J. Duran se encarga de la tramitación de expedientes y anticipa fondos sobre ellos.—Avenida de Mayo 589, 2o piso. 635 11 xp

ANTONIO N. RUIZ, Procurador, en traslado su estudio a la Calle de la Florida No. 125, primer piso. 1253 m26 a26

SINGING LESSONS by a French lady, who speaks English and is holder of three prizes from the Conservatory of Paris. Please apply Calle Piedad 1575. 105 a3 m3

SCANDINAVIAN CHURCH. Preparation for Confirmation commences on Saturday, 17th April. Apply for entering candidates, Ludmila 1021, from Monday till Wednesday, before 11 o'clock a.m. 437 9 13

PRIVATE LESSONS in Spanish and French given by a professor. Has a special and easy method to teach both languages in a short time. Apply M. F., Calle de Mayo 11. 470 10 19

LADIES and gentlemen who wish to practice French, German and Spanish, please apply to Mrs. F. Artes 174, 2nd floor. 467 10 13

AL BUEN GUSTO, Asina y Tacuare, casa de novedades y confecciones hechas para señoras y niñas. Vestidos, capas, sacos, pelimeras, blusas y ratones. Precios muy convenientes. Alasina 900, esq. Tacuare. 475 10 20

HOT X BUNS order early, The Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 545. 563 12 14

FLEENEY & CO.

HUBBARD'S
Light, Non-Reflecting,
and Absorptive,
SCOTCH
AND LEADEN
RUSKS.

Sole Agents and Importers

63 4-Rivadavia-63 4

1481 31 xp

SHIPPING NEWS.

Buenos Ayres Port.

Monday, April 12th
Depth in the channel
Wind
7 a.m. N. 200 feet
9 a.m. " 21.0 "
12 m. " 21.4 "
3 p.m. " 20.4 "
5 p.m. " 19.0 "

ARRIVALS.

The following vessels arrived yesterday and to-day in the Roads and were visited by the Port Director:

French ss. Cordilleras from Havre and intermediate ports, with 153 passengers and general cargo, Capt. Laurie, (1787 tons register), consigned to Heilmann.
Brit. ss. Colchete from Montevideo in ballast, Capt. Barnel, (1715 tons register), to T. S. Boadle and Co.
Do de Zeno from Cardiff with coal, Capt. T. Ries, (1859 tons register), to Wilson Son and Co.

Arg. ss. Fortuna from Santa Catalina with fruit, Capt. Massone, (704 tons register), to A. Adams.
Do de Vilna from Paranaguá with verba mate, Capt. S. B. Magnasco, (443 tons register), to B. Camurano.
Italian bq. Nostra madre from Cadiz with salt, Capt. Moricho, (446 tons register), to E. Risso.

ENTERED.

French ss. Cordilleras from Roads at Darsena, to discharge.

British ss. Colchete from Roads at Dock 3 to load.

Do de Highland Mary from Zarate at Dock 2 to fill up.

N. American bq. Rachel Emery from Rosario at Riachuelo to fill up.

DEPARTURES.

Arg. do Tagus from Dock 2 for Colastine to load wheat.

British do. Freda from Dock 1 for Rio Janeiro with flour.

Do de Lezardun from Dock 1 for Dunkerque with produce.

Do de Rutherglen from Dock 1 for Dunkerque with produce.

Do de Helades from Dock 1 for Liverpool with produce.

Do de Afghan Prince from Boca for Rosario to load.

Argentine gunboat La Argentina from Dock 3 for Roads.

Ital. bq. Federico from Riachuelo for the rivers to load.

British bq. Sirius from Roads for La Plata to discharge.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The passage tickets by the steamers Tridente and Rivadavia, which are posted to leave the South Darsena on the 13th and 15th inst. respectively for Salto, Concordia and intermediate ports, have been reduced 20 %.

These Rivadavia will return from the above ports on Monday next, 19th inst. She will not take cargo at any of the ports at which she calls.

Montevideo and Eolo from Montevideo will arrive to-morrow at the South Darsena.

Montevideo and Tridente for Salto and intermediate ports and Eolo for Montevideo will leave to-morrow.

CHARTERS AND FIXTURES.

Decks of the British ss. Port Stephens and Celtic King to load in this port live stock next June for Deptford, steers at 25 and wethers at 9s.

Austrian bq. Heriba to load in B.A. 400 tons of salted hides for Falkland, Channel for the total sum of £520.

Deck of the French ss. Matapan to load 40 horses at \$3 per head.

Parcels for steamers.

Hides:—

5,000 salted, B.A., for Bordeaux at 27.50 francs.

2,000 dry, B.A., for Bordeaux at 50 francs.

900 dry B. Aires for Trieste at 6.50 francs.

8.0 dry, B. Aires for Genoa at 45 francs.

Bales of jerked beef:—

4,000 B. Aires for Rio Janeiro at \$5 gold.

1,500 B. Aires for Pernambuco at \$7 gold.

500 tons of ashes, B. Aires for Hamburg at 14 marks.

550 tons of ash, B. Aires for Hamburg at 15 marks.

Tons of cedar:—

200 B. Aires for Philadelphia at \$5 gold per 40 cubic feet.

100 B. Aires for New York at \$4 gold per 40 cubic feet.

500 tons of linseed, B. Aires for Dunkerque at 7/6.

GENERAL.

Government has granted packet privileges to the Italian steamer Domenico Baldino.

The French ss. Chili from Bordeaux arrived at Rio Janeiro to-day on her way out to the River Plate.

The Argentine ss. Vilna was to-day placed under observation, because one of her crew is missing.

The British ss. Zeno is detained in the Roads waiting for a rise in the tide to enter port.

The Port Authorities granted sailing permit to-day to the British ss. Freda for Santos.

The British ss. Florence shifted to-day from Dock 2 to No. 3 to complete her cargo.

The following steamers are posted to leave this port to-morrow, Lombardy for London, Ethiopia for Liverpool, Italian barket Ferrari with produce, Norwegian barket Hestved also with produce, and Sultan in ballast for the Roadstead, f.o.

The small Mihanovitch steamer Vaca has arrived from Patagonias with a cargo of salt for the Rio Negro Salt Company. Amongst her passengers we note General Winter, ex-Governor of the territory of the Rio Negro, and Mr. Lynn who reports a most flourishing state of affairs in the valley after the recent heavy rains. The oldest inhabitant in the valley does not remember a more favorable season.

The National gun-boat Maipú grounded off Diamante during the night of the storm and remained stuck for thirteen hours in the mud. We hope that this will induce the Navy Office to put a little more activity into the buoying of the channel up the Paraná. Colonel Garcia, Chief of the Navy Staff, should link his name to a complete survey and buoying of the Plata, Uruguay and Paraná rivers. It is quite a fortunate circumstance that when the gunboat Maipú grounded the Minister of War was aboard and missed a great banquet at the Las Tunas encampment. H.E. will see the necessity of the buoys.

The ss. Tiempo, recently purchased by the National Government for the sum of \$15,000 gold, will prove a veritable white elephant. To start with, the vessel was built in Glasgow as far back as 1860, and is therefore 37 years old, and the only part of the steamer worth anything is the hull, and that is not very strong either. The Tiempo's engines are perfectly worthless, and consequently new ones will have to be fitted in before the vessel can be of any service as a transport. The Tiempo was originally called Conde de Vilana, then Heclax and lastly Clavis. The vessel for a long time served as a floating Exhibition and made a trip out here in the year 1888.

La Plata Port.

Monday, April 12th

ENTERED.

British ss. Melbourne from Cardiff with coal.

Swedish bq. Sirius from Apalachicola with lumber.

DEPARTURES.

None.

GENERAL.

The dredger Hercules and a barque have arrived from Tuyú.

The Swedish bq. Sirius has arrived from Apalachicola U. S. A. with 34,519 feet of teak-pine. The Sirius is a vessel of 494 tons register.

The British ss. Port Melbourne has arrived from Cardiff with 4,138 tons of coal for Messrs. Wilson Sons and Co.

Railway wagons have damaged one of the winches of the Hydraulic Works here. Government want the Railway Company which owns the wagons to pay the damages, but the Company refuses to do so stating that the working of the line is for account of the Government.

The Argentine ss. Britannia is expected from Cardiff with a complete cargo of coal, for Messrs. Bossio y Camurano.

The following vessels entered and left during the last week:

Entered. Cruiser Patria drawing 15ft. Torpedo-boat Espora 12 do; ss. Colonel J. T. North 14 do; do Zero 18 do; do Serapis 21 do; do Nile 22 do; do Ramazan 15 do; do Vittoria 22 do; do Port Melbourne 25 do; barque Sirius 15 do.

Departures.—ss. Adriana 24 feet; do Juanita North 12 do; do Edendale 12 do; do Zero 20 do; do Portugal 22 do; do D. Diessio 22 do; do Genoa 22 do; do Serapis 22 do; do Colonel J. T. North 16 do.

Rosario Port.

April 12th

DEPARTURES.

Norw. bq. Globus for Santos with a cargo of hay.

Exports from the port of Rosario during March:

55,851 dry hides.

9,938 salted do.

6,638 bales wool.

26 do sheepskins.

272 do goatskins.

78 do hair.

55,118 do hay.

13,551,494 kilos wheat.

1,824,505 do maize.

3,844,904 do bran.

1,154,256 do linseed.

1,175 copper bars.

524,941 kilos bones.

10,350 horns.

594,444 kilos flour.

Sundries:—

9,168,463 kilos sugar.

18,982 do claws.

59,500 do cracking.

157,000 do borax.

547 horsekins.

351 bags corn.

10,000 kilos barley.

1018 empty casks.

310 mules.

10 bags verba mate.

5,776 sheepskins.

2,010 posts.

5,984 half posts.

49,040 kilos rape cake.

6,245 hide-cuttings.

Mr. Geo. Frisvold reports the following cargoes in Rosario:—

Norwegian bq. Globus, 956 tons, to load at Rosario hay for Rio or Santos; freight \$2.20 U S gold per 40 cubic ft.

American bq. Rachel Emery, 550 tons, to load at Rosario, option B. A., wool and hides for New York or Boston \$2,300 U S gold lump sum.

Belgian schooner Emile, 176 tons, to load at Rosario wheat and flour for Pelotas 15/6 per ton of 2240 lbs.

Norwegian bq. Elida, 1304 tons, do do hay for Rio or Santos, \$2.10 U S gold per 40 cubic ft.

Do de Elda, 669 tons hay for Rio, 2.90 do do.

American bq. John McDermott, 536 tons, do do general cargo for Pará, \$2,100 U S gold lump sum.

Do do J. C. Rabel, 442 tons, do do hides for New York, \$1,650 do.

Scotavia Port.

April 12th

ENTERED.

SS. Sarita from Rio Janeiro.

SS. Potosi from Valparaiso.

MAILS.

April 14th.

Pfalz for Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m. 17th.

Nile for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m. 22nd.

Vittoria for Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m. 23rd.

Chili for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

COLLET Y LLAMBI

EN DOLOS, F.C.S.

A largos plazos, de 12 a 24 meses, se da de riquísimo campo alto, todo alabrado y con población principal de material, conocido por la Loma de Falcon, especial para una cabana de invierno, pues dista 6 horas de Buenos Aires y 20 minutos de la ciudad de Dolores. Orden terminante de vender al mejor precio en las siguientes condiciones: una cuarta parte al contado y el resto a los plazos que desee el comprador. Sin base.

El Viernes 23 de Abril

A las 2 p.m.

Venderemos en nuestra casa, San Martín 175 (Buenos Aires), este campo alabrado y el mas alto del partido, pues es la verdadera Loma de Falcon, a sea el caso de la estancia, situado a una legua del pueblo, rodeado de importantes establecimientos y lindando con las Sras. Belgrano, Ochoa, Fontana y Travero. Lo que recomendamos por su especial situación, sus variados y riquísimos pastos, con agua dulce permanente por el arroyo Falcon, que pasa por un costado—actualmente produce sin contrato 6000 pesos al año. Al alcance de todos por sus condiciones de pago: una cuarta parte al contado y el resto a los plazos que le convenga al comprador, con pagará hipotecario y 10 por ciento de interés al año. Titulos perfectos. Todo comprador abonará el 8 por ciento de seña y el 2 o/o de nuestra comisión. Para ver el campo dirigirse al establecimiento San Enrique, que linda con el campo. Por planos y mas datos a nuestra casa, San Martín 175. 473 10 21

Por los Mismos

337 hectáreas

De rico campo de pastos tiernos, en Merced de Buenos Aires con fructuosa, a 10 leguas de la estación Olivera, F.C.O., fracción del campo conocido por Lastra. Lindando por el N.E. y N.O. con los herederos de Lastra y por S.O. y S.E. con Don Juan Casas. A plazos. Base, 908 la hectárea.

El Miércoles 21 de Abril,

A las 2 p.m.,

Remataremos en nuestra casa, San Martín 175, por orden de su dueño y pasando la buena fe, un campo alabrado y con población principal de material, conocido por la Loma de Falcon, a sea el caso de la estancia, situado a una legua del pueblo, rodeado de importantes establecimientos y lindando con las Sras. Belgrano, Ochoa, Fontana y Travero. Lo que recomendamos por su especial situación, sus variados y riquísimos pastos, con agua dulce permanente por el arroyo Falcon, que pasa por un costado—actualmente produce sin contrato 6000 pesos al año. Al alcance de todos por sus condiciones de pago: una cuarta parte al contado y el resto a los plazos que le convenga al comprador, con pagará hipotecario y 10 por ciento de interés al año. Titulos perfectos. Todo comprador abonará el 8 por ciento de seña y el 2 o/o de nuestra comisión. Para ver el campo dirigirse al establecimiento San Enrique, que linda con el campo. Por planos y mas datos a nuestra casa, San Martín 175. 438 9 21

Adolfo Bultrich and Co.

Land in the Madero Port

Sale by auction of the most valuable grounds of the Metropolis of the Republic where the important commercial firms will be established and where within 5 years the finest, most stylish buildings will be erected.

The situation of the district is the most advantageous, for the port is finished and consequently the value of the ground is unduly increased.

Capital invested in these grounds must indisputably increase, considering that the port cannot be moved and the ground cannot be extended, whilst the population is augmenting daily.

There is no doubt that any person who is proprietor of a piece of ground near the port has acquired fortune and a good rent. Upset price 50¢ per square metre, extremely cheap. Equivalent to 38¢ per square varas.

On Wednesday 5th May

At 3 p.m.